

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1876.

No. 5830

號九百三十八年五期

日二点五分午前光

五年

十一月八日

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 9, MALACCA, British steamer, 1,044
Edmond, Yokohama 2nd August, General
1-P & O. S. N. Co.
August 10, AMOR, British steamer, 814 tons,
Or, Shanghai, 5th August, General
Sternsen & Co.
August 10, INDUS, British str., 2,234, S. D.
Sheldar, Shanghai 5th August, General
1-P & O. S. N. Co.

Cigarettes.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 10TH.
John Smith German bark, for Whampoa
Yangtze, British steamer, for Shanghai
Hercules, German steamer, for Shanghai
Mabruk, British steamer, for Cebu
Mikado, British steamer, for Shanghai
State of Louisiana, British str., for Shanghai

Departures.

August 10, AMOR, Brit. str., for Canton
August 10, EGYPTIA, British gaucho, for
Canton
August 10, KEARNSAGE, American corvette,
for Shanghai
August 10, COLUMBIAN, British steamer, for
Singapore and Bombay
August 10, IRINE, German sch., for Chefoo
August 10, KINGDOVE, British gun-vessel,
for Amoy
August 10, DOMINIA, Brit. str., for Whampoa
August 10, YANKEETTE, British steamer, for
Shanghai
August 10, HERCULES, German steamer, for
Shanghai

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Indus, str., from Shanghai —
For Hongkong — Miss Bernard, Mrs. G.
J. Long, S. J. Bell, Mr. Buttell, W. Howie, J.
T. Sutton and servant, and L. Abramson, Claude
Hoppo, Mr. Carter, Chinese and servants
L. H. Green, Mr. Southampton, Eliza A. K.
Murdock and G. Mills.
For Amoy, str., from Shanghai —
Mrs. Jarvis, child and servant, and Mrs.
Val and Garvaldo.
Per Malacca, str., from Yohkoh —
Messrs. Day, Hawkins, and Marcus, and 5
Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Tengtow, str., for Shanghai —
60 Chinese
Per Herkere, str., for Shanghai —
1 Cabin.
TO DEPART.
Per Indus, str., for Shanghai —
20 Chinese
Per State of Louisiana, str., for Shanghai —
1 Cabin.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship INDUS reports left
Shanghai on 6th August, and had strong head
winds until noon on the 8th; since then light
winds and fine weather.

The P. & O. steamship Malacca reports left
Yokohama on 2nd August. After clearing the
Ingresses, got into the end of a typhoon
traveling to the N.W., wind veering from S.E.
to S.W., with heavy sea. The lowest glass at
29.43, lasting four hours from 1 to 5 p.m.
the instant, subsequecne weather with the
exception of top.

The British steamer Asia reports left
Shanghai on 5th August, at 11 p.m., and arrived in
Hongkong at 5 a.m. on the 10th. Anchored in
Bonham Pass on the morning of the 6th at
7 o'clock on account of the fog, proceeded at
8 a.m. Had strong S.W. winds and heavy
sea to Yung-yung, bound to port right
S.W. and then to Ning-ting, bound to port right
Ning-ting, bound to port right
Kinkang, and the steamer
Asia steamer of Tsin-ting, at 5 a.m. on the 8th.
Dashed the steamship Ning-ting and steamer of
Obolang Point, on the 9th.

SHANGAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
28, Lee Yuen, Chin str., from Tientsin, Co.
28, Sin Ningbo, British str., from Tientsin.
28, Ria, Spanish bark, from Foochow.
29, Tung Tung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
29, Five Queen, American str., from Hankow.
30, Arpia, British steamer, from Tsin-tsin.
30, Pacific Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
30, China, Brit. str., from Liverpool, &c.
30, Nevada, American str., from Nagasaki.
30, Paming, Amer. str., from Tientsin, Co.
31, Ping-an, British str., from Nagasaki.
31, Haining, British steamer, from Hankow.
31, Hukou, British steamer, from Hankow.
31, Tavio, British steamer, from London.
Aug. 1.
1, Tung Tung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
1, Haining, British str., from Newchow.
2, Fresh, American str., from Hankow.
2, Moonlight, Amer. bark, from Philadelphia.
2, Wm. Melish, British bark, from Sydney.
3, Pecking, British steamer, from Hankow.
3, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
30, Shantung, American str., for Chefoo.
29, Tung Tung, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
30, Hirado, American str., for Newchow.
30, Mahrerajah, British str., for London.
30, Meanchau, British steamer, for London.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have established themselves
as AGENTS and GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP
HONG-KONG).
LLOYD AND KHO TICONG POH & CO.
O. HENRY LLOYD will sign LLOYD and
KHO TICONG & CO.
Sun 1245 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

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NOW ON SALE.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
FOR 1876,
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH
year of its existence, is
NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, an usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and
voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.

A Chromo Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PRAK.

also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statis-
tics corrected to date of publication, tend-
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a
Dictionary of Sino-Franc.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two
Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.
at \$3.

* The Complete Directories, at \$3, are
all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition
at \$3, are still on hand.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DENTISTS' STUDYMEN,

AND
ABERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
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827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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HONGKONG, AUGUST 11TH, 1876.

The Shanghai Courier has received con-
firmation of the reported outrage at Ning-kun-fu,
from which it appears that the previous
accounts were in no way exaggerated. Since
the Tientsin Massacre nothing has occurred
in the shape of religious disturbances to vie
with this in horror. The account last re-
ceived states that the rioters entered the
church, interrupted the service, forced the
obligating priest on his knees, and demanded
that he should cease pronouncing the
Catholic doctrines. He, naturally enough,
refused to pledge himself to anything of
the sort, and a scene of indescribable
confusion ensued, during which some frightful
outrages were committed. The priest
was first tortured and eventually put to
death, being hacked to pieces. The infi-
nitely more content with these brutalities,
proceeded to wreak their vengeance on a
helpless child whom the priest had adopted
and torn it limb from limb. They then dis-
interred the body of an Italian priest, which
had been buried about twelve months, and
exposed it to insult and ill-treatment. How-
many of the congregational perished or were wounded
by the mob is not stated, nor does it appear
whether the church was destroyed, but it is
certain that several converts were murdered.
Three other priests also said to be missing.
A military mandarin, named Wu, who has
openly expressed a most malignant hatred of
Christianity, is credited with the conception
of the outrage, but it remains to be seen
whether he was actually guilty of it. M.
Lammeur de Montmoreau, the French
Minister, is our Shanghai contemporary
awards going to take stringent measures at
once in regard to this unprovoked and
cowardly outrage, and has proceeded to
Washington in order to institute inquiries.
The Chinese officials seem at this juncture
inclined to make trouble for their Govern-
ment with foreign nations. Not long
since the Literary Chancellor of Szechuan
circulated a pamphlet of a most incendiary
character among the people of that province, and copies of it no doubt got
distributed in other provinces. It has prob-
ably had something to do with stirring up
the agitation against the professors of the
Christian faith, and may have helped to bring
about this last shocking outrage. It was
feared at the time that something would
come of that inflammatory document, and the
fear, if it turns out, was well founded.
The authors of such dangerous and
ominous mischievous productions deserve
punishment equally with those who allow
themselves to be led by them into
the perpetration of murderous acts of
violence on innocent people. The mob, as
usual, were only the instruments of the
malice and hatred of the officials and literati,
who find it easy and convenient to hound
them on to work their savage will. It is to be
hoped, however, that the instigators of this
shameful act will not escape justice. The
French Minister should demand that the
authors of the tragedy may be produced. The
Authorities will, no doubt, be ready enough
to arrest some of the rioters, but, as in former
cases, the anti-clerical will be shielded, if
possible. If it is not put to this religious
persecution soon, the anti-Christian
party and its ring-leaders, emboldened by
impunity, will proceed to further and yet
more extreme measures against the native
Christians. Extermination is in China the
common mode of getting rid of an unpopular
creed or party. Their past history affords
examples of this fact, and if the champions
of Catholic Missions would save them from
extinction they must act with promptitude
and resolution. The Pagan mob has tasted
blood, it is hardly doubtful that their thirst
for it has yet been quenched.

The recent rapid rise of exchange has excited
a good deal of attention. Yesterday it reached
at eight, the highest point attained for some
time. It is generally believed, however,
that it chiefly refers to the great scarcity of
money in China. At Shanghai there seems to
be an even shorter supply of bullion than in
Canton.

On Wednesday night Miss Eliza May Opera
Company gave a performance at the Lyceum
Theatre. "Walla Walla" was the piece chosen.
The audience, however, groaned at the Theatre
Royal, was the piece selected for repetition. It
was acted with much ability by the Company,
and evoked enthusiastic applause from a well
filled house and Miss May was the recipient of
a number of bouquets. To-night the Company
will give Offenbach's well-known opera, "The
Princess of Trebisond."

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending 8th August—
EUROPEAN CHINIAN

Thursday	27	156
Friday	14	130
Saturday	13	120
Sunday	30	118
Tuesday	24	208
Wednesday	54	228
Total	196	951

Through the courtesy of the Imperial Customs
Statistical Department at Shanghai we have
received a series of maps designed to illustrate
the report on the trade of United for 1874,
which was recently published. The map of
the Ohn-hing or Pei Li River, showing its
branches and the adjacent country, together with
the localities of the various towns and villages,
reflects great credit upon Mr. Thomas March
Brown, of the Customs, Canton, who has
designed it. It is a large coloured map, well
executed, and not only shows the numerous
and intricate canals of the Pearl River, but
also the rivers, lakes, and streams of the
North river. The towns, villages, and
Customs stations are all marked, and a glance
at this map shows how complete is the cordon
drawn around Hongkong and Macao. The map
will be very useful for reference, as also, will
charter A, showing the island of Hainan and the
West Coast of Kwangtung, and B, showing the
water communication around Canton, and E, showing the
Orion stations around this

LOSS OF THE E. & A. COMPANY'S
STEAMER "QUEENSLAND."

A telegram has been received by the agents,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Shanghai,
that the Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship
Company's steamer "Queensland" has been
run aground near the entrance to the harbor
of Macao, and has suffered considerable
damage.

Further particulars of the disaster are not to
hand. The "Queensland" was a fast new steamer
of 2,500 tons burthen and 1,437 tons register,
built by Messrs. Fulmer & Co., Jarow-on-the-
Tyne. She arrived in Hongkong on the
last March, on her first voyage, and left for
Australia on the 2nd instant.

Her cargo consisted of tea, cotton, and
other articles, and she was bound for Canton.

On her arrival at Canton she was
met by a small boat, and the steamer
was run aground on the 3rd instant. She
was heavily laden, and it is conjectured that
she ran into a rock, and became aware of the
fact as she was making her way through
the port.

A daring burglary by armed men was com-
mited on the 7th instant on a Chinese steam
and cotton piece goods shop. Five men visited the
establishment in groups above seven o'clock
in the evening, and carried off about \$150. The
robber had received a payment during the
day, and it is conjectured that the robbers had
in some way become aware of the fact. As
they were making off with their booty the police
came up and succeeded in arresting one of the
band. Another was seized, but being armed
with a short sword he turned upon the constable,
wounded him, and managed to get away. The
captured man turned him over to the police
and the man was released.

There was a severe punishment meted out to
the man, and he was sent to prison.

CHINESE CONSTABLE NO. 180, ON SPECIAL DUTY
TO MACAO.

There is little going on in this dreary place,
which you know perfectly well, and I am told,
a single person is here, I am told, however,
in the business done by the Chinese.

Of course, it does not amount to much, and
there is no prospect of a revival of trade
generally in the port.

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Extracts.

THE BLESSING OF LITERATURE.

BY T. S. MACQUILY.
From the Second Volume of the Life
of Macaulay, by Trevelyan.
(That same night—July 30th, 1847), while
the town was still alive with jubilation over
a triumph that soon lost its gloss, even in
the eyes of those who won it, Macaulay, in
the grateful silence of his chamber, was
waking his pent-up thoughts into those
exquisite lines which tell within the compass
of a score of stanzas, the essential secret of
the life whose outward aspect these volumes
have endeavoured to portray.—Trevelyan's
Life of Macaulay.

The day of triumph is dead, you see,
With out and in, and wise, and scorn, and up,
I hurried, and a slender saw once more
A room in old mansion, long since.
That room, indubious, was entwined from the first;
Yet through the curtains shone the moon's cold eye,
Sleeping fish first sleep, an infant lay,
And then the first quiet of my birth.
Drew nigh to speak the newborn babe's name,
With hoarse step, which so to scare us all,
From gloom they came, and vanished into gloom.

Not deigning on the boy a glance to cast,
Swept careless by the gorgeous Queen of Gair,
More foolish still, the Queen of Fashion passed,
With ringing salt and enter of cold disdain.
The Queen of Power forced high her jewelled crown,
And o'er her shoulder threw a wrinkled frown,
The Queen of Wisdom, with a smile, turned away,
And left the room, and left her garment over.

Still fit in long perspective followed her,
And still the little couch remained unblot—
But, when those wayward hands had passed away,
Came one, the last, the rightest, and the best,
Oh! glorious lady, with the eyes of light;

With by the cradled side didst watch that night,
Watching a sweet, strange music, who was that?
Thou darfst not let me go, to set the strain—
I'll let them have, if I can, a father's power,
And all the boy gives, to whose bosom
Belongs the after-sister, the sleeping hour.

Without one crimson sigh, one anxious glance,
The mother awoke, the sleeping hour resum'd,

And the nurse, a widow, paid her last look,
Original a Wend, Gehing village, or the
soughing wave Sprey it did, not attain to any
degree of importance, till, in the days of
the great Elector, it became the centre of the
powerful State of which he was to be said to
have had the foundation. It is situated about
100 feet above sea level, in the midst of a
dry plain of sand, destitute of either beauty
or fertility.—A castle of stone and brick in
a Saharan desert. At the end of the sixteenth
century it numbered, however, but 50,000
inhabitants. It made no progress during the
reign of the first Prussian King, Frederick
I., and his successors, until at the death of
Frederick the Great, its population numbered
165,000. But the city increased at an excep-
tious rate during the present century. In
1858 it had 250,000 inhabitants; in 1858
the population, including a number of 15,000
men, had increased to 450,000, while now it
makes fourth among the capitals of Europe
numbering nearly a million inhabitants, of
which 22,600 are soldiers of the garrison,
20,000 Roman Catholics, and 16,000 Jews.
Amongst its population should be mentioned
6,000 French Protestants, the descendants of
those exiles who were driven from their
native soil by the intolerance of Louis XIV.,
whose attribute, "le grand monarque," reads
like a satire by the side of such short-sightedness
which could deprive France of some of
her best children by the revocation of the
Edict of Nantes. Berlin received the refugees
with open arms, and has repaid ever since,
along with the whole of Prussia, the benefit
of such a wise course.—Büttner.

* * * * *
In the dark hours of shame, I despaired to stand
Before the frowning sons of Ba'se's side;
O a for a shore I swooned with tender hand,
Through months of pain, the deepest bed of Hyl.
"I brought the wise and brave of ancient days
To the bright ranks that guard the eternal throne."
* * * * *

"And even so, my child, it is my pleasure
That thou not alone should feel me nigh,
When in dense bliss and shadowed shade
They measured course uncurv'd thy way."

* * * * *

"Nor when on rotted night dawns cheerless morn,
When weary soul and wasting body pine,
Taint am I still in danger, sickened sorrow,
In fading life, in death, in pain."

"There where no man's way—the snow-bright ocean,
Where more than Thal's Winter herbs the green,
Where scarce, through lowering clouds, one sickly plumb
Lights the dreary May of Antarctic seas."

"Thus, when around thy bier took all day
While sad-soul shall reflect the blinding gloom;
Then when, through fears breathing death, thy way
All night shall wind by many a tiger's lair."

"Three times when thine turn pale, when triton by,
When with the spirit, thy mind, thy mood,
For gods pose, broken, dashed, dash'd dry,
Asulen wretched and a raving crowd."

"Amidst the ill of life, fall and wile,
Hate's yell and every his, and fall's, braw..
Remember me, and with an unforced smile
See riches, haubers, fancies, pass away."

"Yes, they will pass away, no dream it stirs—
They come and go, as comes and goes the sun;
And let them come and go like, through all change,
We thy first gaze on virtue and on me."

* * * * *

THE RAINBOW FISH.

In the last number of the proceedings of
the Acclimatisation Society of Paris there is
a most interesting paper on the modification
of the rainbow fish of India, the *Poecilia Arcu-*

Cata. This fish is found near Calcutta, and
it is quite new to Europe. It is not fit for
food, being too small. It is remarkable for
its beauty and elegance, as well as its brilliant
colours. The rainbow fish is a most clever
hydromatric architect. It belongs to the
order Cyprids, namely, the order of fishes
which have pouches in their gills to con-
tain water, such as the gourami, the anabas
or climbing perch, the amurid, &c. The
seeds of this beautiful little rainbow
fish are painted with a variety of colour
which seldom gives with such variety and
abundance. The pencil tint of the body is
red brown, but it exhibits most brilliant
metallic reflections according to the move-
ment of his body. The fish can also lift
up his scales a little; he has also bands
upon his body of green and gold varying in
size. It is so beautiful that it is locally
called "The King of Indus." Is Zoro de
Indies. These fish are sold alive in the
streets of Calcutta as curiosities. In Decem-
ber, 1873, M. Carbonnier received, from a
relation in Calcutta, ten of the rainbow fish
from India via Marseilles, but they soon
died, even though the water was kept to
the temperature of 62°.

This same gentleman then went out and
hunted the ditches and ponds in the neigh-
bourhood of Calcutta. He captured and sent
over twenty-four living specimens to Paris.

In April, 1875, Carbonnier placed them in
Paris in small aquariums with aquatic plants.

When the temperature went up to 65° the colour
of the fish became very brilliant, and it
was evident that the modification would probably
last.

The two fishes played and游动ed about
together in the most interesting man-
ner, and Carbonnier made out to be
the long filament sort of fin attached to the
lower part of the body of the fish is an organ
of both sensation and touch. On the 20th
of May, he observed the male pluck off little
portions of the seeds growing in the aqua-
rium and bring them to the surface of the
water. By reason of their weight, these bits
of seeds immediately fell to the bottom. The
fish then picked off other portions and
brought them also to the top. M. Carbonnier,
with great interest, immediately saw that
this was the effort of the fish to make a nest on
the surface of the water. He therefore placed
upon the surface aquatic masses and plants
that would not sink. The male fish, having
found this out, began to weave as it were the
parts of the microcosm (who also builds a nest),
the fish, seized a viscous substance, by
which he covers over all the globules of air
the rainbow fish does not possess this
separatus. The nest does not seem to be
fixed to any object, but floats about.

When the nest was completed the female
had her eggs in, in numbers, from five to

ten at a time, in about twenty to thirty

days. From 120 to 150 eggs were de-
posited, unbroken.

When the eggs were placed, the care was left of them entirely to the
male. He re-arranged the aquatic plants
which formed the nest, and shifted the eggs
about with his mouth. He then emitted

more bubbles of air to keep the whole struc-

ture floating. Everything being made and
he mounted guard over the nest and eggs,
taking up his position in a kind of doorway
which he had made to the nest.

After a time the young ones were hatched,
and the father still acted as nurse to them,
showing a care almost love, which is com-
mon among mammals.

There is some difficulty in

feeding these young rainbow fish, but M.
Carbonnier is in great hopes that this may
be done, and the fish will become

acclimated in France. Should he succeed

he will have added an entirely new fish to

the present inhabitants of the fresh water-
aqua.

and earned the gratitude of those

who sought to study the works of the

Great Creator, perfect and marvellous

even among the most minute.

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